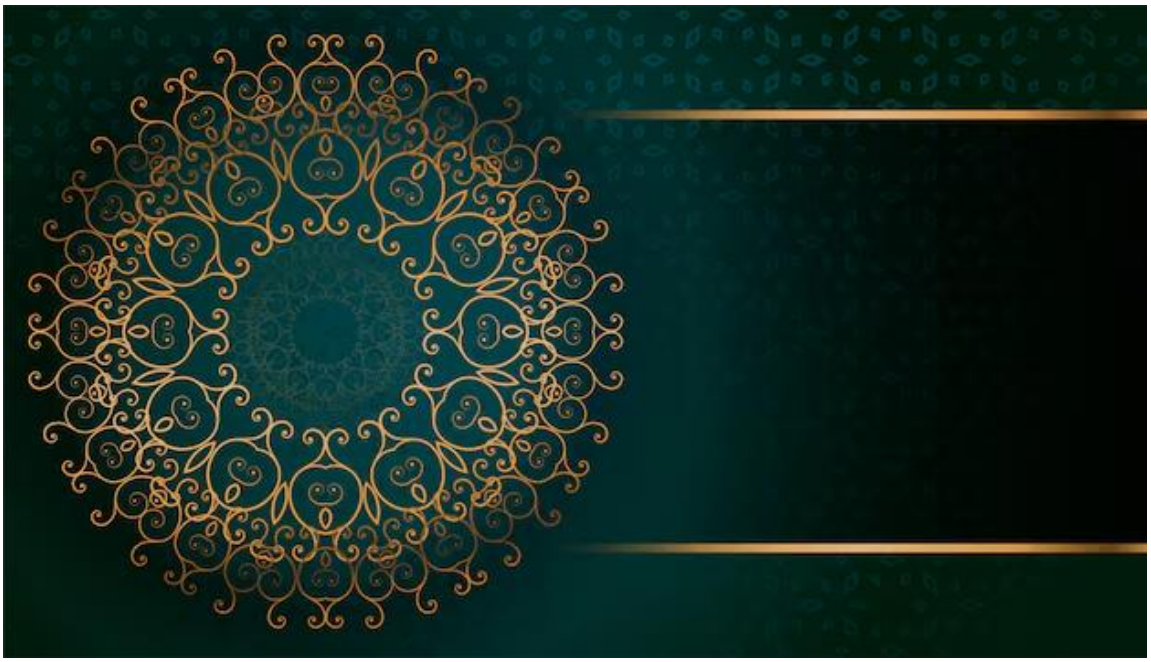
50 QURANIC VERSES ABOUT WOMEN



Certainly, the Qur'an contains several verses that address women directly, offering guidance on various aspects of life.

1. Surah An-Nur (24:31): Instructs believing women to lower their gaze, guard their modesty, and not display their adornments except what is apparent. It also details guidelines regarding their veils and interactions with certain male relatives.

2. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:32-34): Addresses the wives of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), advising them to uphold piety, speak honorably, remain in their homes, and observe practices of prayer, charity, and obedience to Allah.

3. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:59): Directs the Prophet to tell his wives, daughters, and believing women to draw their outer garments around them when in public, as a means to be recognized and not harmed.

4. Surah An-Nisa (4:1): Calls upon all of humanity, emphasizing the shared origin of men and women from a single soul, and underscores the importance of mutual rights and responsibilities.

5. Surah An-Nisa (4:7): Affirms that both men and women have rightful shares in inheritance, highlighting gender-inclusive economic rights.

6. Surah An-Nisa (4:19): Advises men to treat women kindly and prohibits inheriting women against their will, promoting respectful marital relations.

7. Surah An-Nisa (4:32): Encourages both men and women to seek the bounty of Allah and not to covet the favors bestowed upon others, promoting contentment and individual effort.

8. Surah At-Tawbah (9:71): Highlights that believing men and women are allies of one another, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong, emphasizing mutual responsibility in upholding moral values.

9. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:228): This verse acknowledges that women have rights similar to those of men in a just manner, while also noting that men have a degree of responsibility over them.

10. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:231): Instructs men that if they divorce women and they have fulfilled their term, they should either retain them honorably or release them honorably, without intending harm.

11. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:233): Addresses the rights of mothers in the context of breastfeeding their children for two full years, and the mutual responsibilities of both parents during this period.

12. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:240): Advises that men who pass away should leave a will for their wives, ensuring provision for a year without expulsion from their homes.

13. Surah An-Nisa (4:4): Commands men to give women their dowries graciously upon marriage, emphasizing women's right to their own wealth.

14. Surah An-Nisa (4:34): Discusses the roles and responsibilities of men and women within a marriage, highlighting men's duty to protect and provide for women.

15. Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:10): Instructs believers on how to treat believing women who migrate to them, emphasizing their rights and the dissolution of previous marital bonds with disbelievers.

16. Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:12): Details the oath of allegiance taken by believing women, outlining moral and

ethical commitments, and instructs the Prophet to accept their pledge and seek forgiveness for them.

17. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:187): This verse describes the lawful relations between husbands and wives during the nights of fasting, metaphorically stating that they are garments for each other, highlighting mutual comfort and protection.

18. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:282): In the context of financial transactions, this verse advises that if two male witnesses are not available, then one man and two women can serve as witnesses, ensuring that if one woman errs, the other can remind her.

19. Surah Al-Mujadila (58:1): This verse acknowledges the plea of a woman who disputed with the Prophet concerning her husband and complained to Allah, emphasizing that Allah hears and addresses grievances.

20. Surah At-Tahrim (66:1-5): These verses address the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) regarding an incident involving his wives, providing guidance on marital relations and the consequences of certain actions.

21. Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:10): This verse instructs believers on how to deal with believing women who migrate to them, ensuring their faith is genuine and outlining the dissolution of their previous marriages to disbelievers.

22. Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:12): This verse details the oath of allegiance taken by believing women, specifying moral and ethical commitments, and instructs the Prophet to accept their pledge and seek forgiveness for them.

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27. Surah At-Tawbah (9:71): This verse highlights that believing men and women are allies of one another, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong, emphasizing mutual responsibility in upholding moral values.

28. Surah An-Nisa (4:127): This verse addresses inquiries about women, particularly concerning their rights and the treatment of orphaned girls, emphasizing justice and fairness.

29. Surah An-Nisa (4:128): Discusses the resolution of disputes between a husband and wife, encouraging reconciliation and mutual agreement.

30. Surah An-Nisa (4:130): Acknowledges that if a separation occurs between spouses, Allah will provide abundance for both from His bounty, emphasizing that Allah is all-Encompassing and Wise.

31. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:232): Instructs believers not to prevent divorced women from remarrying their former husbands if they mutually agree, emphasizing that this guidance is for those who believe in Allah and the Last Day.

32. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:236): Addresses the situation where a marriage is dissolved before consummation and before a dowry is specified, advising men to provide a gift to the woman, based on their means.

33. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:237): Discusses the scenario where a marriage is dissolved before consummation but after a dowry has been specified, stating that half of the specified dowry should be given to the woman unless she or the husband chooses to forgo it.

34. Surah An-Nisa (4:35): Advises that if there is a fear of breach between a husband and wife, appointing arbiters from their respective families can lead to reconciliation if both parties desire it.

35. Surah An-Nisa (4:15): Provides guidance on the treatment of women accused of lewdness, prescribing confinement to their houses until death or until Allah

ordains another way, reflecting the societal context of the time.

36. Surah An-Nisa (4:25): Permits marriage to believing slave women for those who cannot afford to marry free believing women, emphasizing chastity and the mutual rights within marriage.

37. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:30): Addresses the wives of the Prophet, stating that if any of them were to commit a clear immorality, the punishment would be doubled for them, due to their elevated status and responsibility.

38. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:31): Conversely, it promises double the reward to the wives of the Prophet if they are devoutly obedient, emphasizing their exemplary role for the Muslim community.

39. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:35): Enumerates the qualities of Muslim men and women, including submission, faith, obedience, truthfulness, patience, humility, charity, fasting, chastity, and remembrance of Allah, promising them forgiveness and a great reward.

40. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:53): Instructs believers on proper etiquette when interacting with the Prophet's wives, emphasizing respect and the sanctity of the Prophet's household.

41. Surah Al-Ahzab (33:55): Clarifies that the Prophet's wives are not at fault if they are seen unveiled by their fathers, sons, brothers, nephews, other women, or their female slaves, emphasizing modesty and appropriate social interactions.

42. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:221): This verse advises believers not to marry polytheistic women until they believe, emphasizing the importance of faith in marital relationships.

43. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:223): Addresses marital relations, using a metaphor to describe the permissibility and boundaries of intimacy between spouses.

44. Surah Al-Baqarah (2:240): Instructs men to make a bequest to their wives for maintenance for a year if they die, ensuring women's financial security.

45. Surah An-Nisa (4:3): Permits marrying up to four women, provided justice can be maintained among them; otherwise, it advises marrying only one.

46. Surah An-Nisa (4:15): Addresses the punishment for women guilty of lewdness, prescribing confinement to their houses until death or until Allah ordains another way.

47. Surah An-Nisa (4:35): Encourages arbitration in cases of marital discord, appointing representatives from both families to seek reconciliation.

48. Surah An-Nisa (4:128): Discusses the resolution of disputes between a husband and wife, encouraging reconciliation and mutual agreement.

49. Surah An-Nur (24:2): Prescribes the punishment for adultery for both men and women, emphasizing the importance of chastity and moral conduct.

50. Surah Al-Mumtahanah (60:10): Instructs believers on how to treat believing women who migrate to them, emphasizing their rights and the dissolution of previous marital bonds with disbelievers.

These verses further illustrate the Qur'an's guidance on the rights, responsibilities, and dignified treatment of women within the Islamic framework.

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